The Pyongyang Times

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Korean People Will Go Ahead With Vietnamese People Until U.S. Imperialists Are Wiped Out

STATEMENT OF D.P.R.K. FOREIGN MINISTRY

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on July 1 a statement denouncing the bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong by the U.S. aggressors.

The statement pointed out that U.S. bombings of Hanoi and Haiphong on June 29 and 30 were an open challenge to the dignity of the socialist camp and an act of wrecking peace in Asia and the world.

The U.S. imperialists are trying to get out of the bog in Vietnam through the "escalation" of the war, but all in vain.

Whatever means they may employ, the Americans cannot frighten the heroic Vietnamese people or bring them to their knees.

The Korean people will render active assistance by all possible means including the dispatch of volunteers to Vietnam, whose people are heroically fighting against the Yankee imperialists.

The statement demands that the U.S. stop bombing Hanoi and Haiphong and all acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and withdraw their aggressor troops from South Vietnam together with all their weapons.

(For full text see Page 2.)

MESSAGE From SVNFL Leader

Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, have received a message from Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, on the occasion of the "day of struggle for immediate withdrawal of American troops from South Korea."

The message says:

The South Vietnamese people and the SVNFL strongly condemn the policy of aggression and war of the American imperialists and their stooges in South Korea who not only hamper Korea's peaceful unification but also directly menace peace and security in Asia and the world. We demand that the American troops and troops of its vassal states quit South Korea and South Vietnam at once and completely, and respect the rights of the South Korean and South Vietnamese peoples to solve their own problems by themselves.

Premier Kim Il Sung Exchanges Telegrams With President Nasser

Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a message from U.A.R. President Gamal Abdel Nasser, on the occasion of the "day of struggle for the immediate withdrawal of American troops from South Korea," i.e., June 25.

In his message President Nasser says: "It gives me great pleasure to express on behalf of the United Arab Republic and in my own name the warmest feelings and respect to Your Excellency, on the occasion of the day of struggle for the immediate withdrawal of American troops from South Korea."

The message goes on:

"I wish you to convey to your people the warm sentiments of the U.A.R. people toward the Korean people and the support of our people to your people's struggle against colonialism and for realizing their desire."

Premier Kim Il Sung in his message of reply notes:

"The Korean people actively support the endeavours the U.A.R. people make for prosperity and development of their country and for world peace, rejecting the aggressive manoeuvres of Israeli and Western imperialists against the Arab people."

The message then expresses the conviction that the relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of the two countries will be further consolidated and developed in the future in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Korean SPA Delegation Arrives in Dar-es-Salaam

The delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Kang Ryang Wuk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, arrived in Dar-es-Salaam on July 2 by air on a friendly visit to the country at the invitation of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania.

The delegation was met at the airport by Vice-President R.M. Kawawa and other high-ranking officials of the country.

Foreign representatives from various countries in Dar-es-Salaam were also at the airport. Pak Dok Hwa, Korean Charge d'Affaires to Tanzania, was also at the airport to meet the delegation.

A grand meeting was held at the airport in honour of the Korean delegation. Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk, head of the delegation, issued a written statement on the Korean delegation's visit to Tanzania.

(KCNA)

Korean Party and Gov't Delegation Arrives in Algiers

A delegation of the Party and Government of our country arrived in Algiers on July 1 to attend the celebrations of the fourth anniversary of the independence of Algeria at the invitation of the Algerian National Liberation Front and Government.

The delegation is led by Ri Yong Ho, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.

The delegation left Pyongyang on June 29.

(KCNA)

The SPA delegation led by Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk paid a courtesy visit to U.A.R. National Assembly Chairman Anwar El Sadat on June 26.

Algerian Ambassador to Korea Presents Credentials

Mohamed Cherif Sahli, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic to Korea, presented the letter of credence to Pak Jong Ae, Vice-President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, on June 30.

Present on the occasion were Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul and Rim Chun Chu, General Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.

After the ceremony Vice-President Pak Jong Ae had a friendly talk with the new ambassador.

Algerian Ambassador Mohamed Cherif Sahli

PROLONGATION OF REPATRIATION AGT. PROPOSED

In its telegram of July 1 to the Japan Red Cross Society, the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed extension for another year of the term of validity of the agreement on the repatriation of Korean citizens from Japan concluded between the Red Cross societies of both countries.

Noting that there still remain many Koreans who want to return to the D.P.R.K., the telegram said: "We consider that the question of prolonging the agreement can be settled, as was done before, through the exchange of telegrams."

Korean SPA Delegation Leaves U.A.R.

The delegation of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly led by Kang Ryang Wuk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., left Cairo on July 2, after completing its visit to the country from June 25 at the invitation of the National Assembly of the U.A.R.

Ahmad Fahim, Vice-Chairman of the U.A.R. National Assembly, and other high-ranking officials of the U.A.R. National Assembly saw off the delegation at the airport.

The delegation was accorded a warm welcome during its stay in that country.

Banquet

Chairman Anwar El Sadat of the U.A.R. National Assembly gave a banquet on June 26 in honour of the Korean SPA delegation. At the banquet that proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, Chairman Anwar El Sadat and Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk made speeches.

Close Ties

In his speech, Chairman Anwar El Sadat said that they were happy because the Korean SPA delegation's visit to the United Arab Republic started from the "day of struggle for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

(Continued on Page 2)

Premier Kim Il Sung Greets A.A.Writers' Meeting

Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., sent on June 27 a telegram of greetings to the Afro-Asian Writers' Emergency Meeting in Peking.

In his telegram he expressed his confidence that the meeting would contribute to enhancing the role of writers in the efforts of the Afro-Asian peoples for active support to the Vietnamese people in their struggle against the U.S. aggression, for anti-imperialist national liberation and social progress and in consolidating their unity.

GREETINGS

✦ On the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the independence of Somalia, Premier **Kim Il Sung** sent on June 30 a telegram of greetings to **Aden Abdullah Osman**, President of the Somali Republic.

✦ On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the independence of the Kingdom of Burundi, President **Choi Yong Kun** sent on June 30 a telegram of greetings to **Mwami M. Butsa. King** the Fourth of the Kingdom of Burundi.

Message from Burma

Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from U On Lwin, President of the Burma-Korea Friendship Association, sent on the occasion of the "Day of Struggle for the Immediate Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from South Korea."

In his message, U On Lwin expressed full support to the Korean people's struggle against the U.S. occupation of South Korea, for the American troops' immediate withdrawal from South Korea and for peaceful unification of the country on a democratic basis by their own efforts

U.S.,Stop Bombing of N. Vietnam

Mass Meetings Held Throughout North Korea

U.S. bombing raids on the outskirts of Hanoi and Haiphong of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam have caused great indignation among the Korean people.

Mass meetings are being held at factories and other enterprises in Korea to condemn the U.S. aggressors for their brutality.

On July 1, meetings were held at the Pyongyang Textile Mill, the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant, the Pyongyang Building-Machine Factory and at other industrial establishments. Manager Kang Jae Won of the Pyongyang Textile Mill said at the meeting: "The U.S. imperialists' brutal bombing is a grave challenge to the socialist countries and an infringement upon the most rudimentary principles of justice, humanitarianism and international law.

"The U.S. imperialists must unconditionally and at once stop their bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and withdraw from Vietnam their own troops and the troops of their satellites as well as all the lethal weapons.

Jon Chun Ja, weaver from the Korea-Vietnam friendship workshop, expressed full support to and firm solidarity with the Vietnamese people fighting heroically for justice and said: "Going shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Vietnamese people for ever we will intensify the anti-U.S. struggle"

The workers of the Ryongsong Machine-Building Plant in Hamhung, an industrial centre on the east coast, held a meeting demanding immediate withdrawal of the American imperialists from Vietnam.

TELEGRAM from Shukairy

President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from Ahmed El Shukairy, President of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, sent on the occasion of the "Day of the Struggle for the Immediate Withdrawal of the U.S. Troops from South Korea."

In his telegram President Shukairy said:

The glorious struggle of the Korean people against the U.S. imperialists and the colonialists and their lackeys will enjoy respect and high tribute of the peace-loving people of the world fighting against imperialism and Zionism.

We wish the Korean people new victory and success in their struggle for driving the American troops out of South Korea and realizing their country's unification.

President Choi Yong Kun, in his reply, expressed full support to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Arab people in their just struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and Zionism and for the liberation and freedom of their country.

To Hanoi Mayor

Active Support Pledged

Kang Hui Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, sent a telegram on July 1 to Tran Duy Hong, Chairman of the Hanoi City Administrative Committee, in connection with the U.S. imperialists' indiscriminate bombing of the suburbs of Hanoi, the capital of the D.R.V., and Haiphong.

The telegram reads in part:

We demand that the U.S. imperialist aggressors stop unconditionally and immediately the brutal bombings of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and withdraw at once their troops and the troops of their satellite countries from South Vietnam.

We will give, in the future too, an active support and encouragement to the just patriotic struggle of the Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialists, our common enemy, till they win an ultimate victory.

Head of SVNFL Permanent Mission in Korea Arrives

Bu Ngoe Ho, head of the permanent mission in Korea of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, arrived in Pyongyang on July 1.

He made a courtesy call on Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul on July 4.

STATEMENT

OF D.P.R.K. FOREIGN MINISTRY

(Continued from Page 1)

The U.S. imperialist aggressors on June 29 and 30 committed heinous criminal acts of indiscriminately bombing and strafing the peaceful residential areas and economic establishments in the periphery of Hanoi, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and Haiphong, causing heavy loss of life and material to Vietnam.

This is a new, grave step in the "escalation" of the war of aggression against the Vietnamese people, an open challenge to the dignity of the socialist camp and an act of wrecking peace in Asia and the world.

The Korean people strongly denounce the moves for war escalation of the American aggressors and trenchantly denounce the barbarous bombings they perpetrated on peaceful cities and citizens in gross violation of the most elementary norms of international law and human morality.

Finding themselves in a hopeless quagmire after suffering a succession of shameful defeats in face of the heroic resistance of the Vietnamese people, the American imperialists are now seeking a way out by "escalating" the war of aggression in Vietnam.

They have already hurled their 270,000 aggressor troops and the mercenaries from their satellite states including 30,000 South Korean puppet troops into South Vietnam and are carrying on brutal scorched-earth operations by employing every conceivable criminal means of warfare. They had long been planning to extend the barbarous bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to Hanoi and Haiphong.

The Yankees are craftily trying to cover up their scheme for aggression and war escalation with the smokescreen of "peaceful negotiation."

All this, however, is nothing but the death-bed struggle of the doomed.

The renewed manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism for war escalation and its deceptive talk about "peaceful negotiation" once again clearly reveal to the world its true nature as the chieftain of war and foe of the world's peace-loving people.

Whatever means they may employ, the Americans can not frighten or subdue the heroic Vietnamese people who have risen up with arms in their hands in the righteous national-salvation struggle against the aggressors to defend freedom and independence.

The Vietnamese people are winning a brilliant victory in the patriotic war against the U.S. aggressors.

The people of North Vietnam are registering one great success after another in their endeavours to give a strong rebuff to all intrusions of the U.S. air pirates and to support the people of South Vietnam. The Liberation Army and people of South Vietnam continue to deal heavy blows to the U.S. aggressors and are driving them into a blind alley in the struggle for liberating the South, defending the North and achieving the reunification of their country.

If the American imperialists persist in the reckless manoeuvres for war escalation, failing to draw a proper lesson from their miserable defeat in the war of aggression in Vietnam, they will not be able to escape a stern punishment at the hands of the Vietnamese people and the revolutionary forces of the world but will only hasten their own ultimate doom.

The struggle of the Vietnamese people for the freedom, reunification and independence of Vietnam is a just struggle for defending the security of the socialist camp and the interests of the national-liberation revolution and for safeguarding peace in Asia and the world.

The renewed scheme for war escalation of U.S. imperialism makes it incumbent upon the socialist countries, the independent national states of Asia, Africa and Latin America and all the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world to join their strength and render more active assistance to the anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people.

The Korean people who regard the aggression against Vietnam as aggression against themselves will fight on with the Vietnamese people until the U.S. imperialists are completely wiped out.

The Korean people will render active assistance by all possible means including the dispatch of volunteers to Vietnam, whose people are heroically fighting against the American invaders.

The U.S. imperialists must stop at once the bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong and all acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and pull out of South Vietnam without delay, taking their aggressive forces, the troops of their satellite states and all their lethal weapons with them.

The Korean people are convinced that the Vietnamese people will repulse the aggression of U.S. imperialism and surely win final victory.

An American air captain was captured on June 29 while bombing outskirts of Hanoi and Haiphong. Photo shows the captured American pilot at a press conference

Stern Punishment To Criminals

American air pirates, on the order of Johnson, are conducting indiscriminate bombings of the peaceful residential quarters and economic establishments in the suburbs of Hanoi, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and Haiphong.

This means that Johnson has taken a step forward in the escalation of the Vietnam war. It constitutes an outright challenge not only to the Vietnamese people but to the peoples of the socialist countries and the world's peace-loving people.

Johnson and his aides openly declared that the U.S. air raids on Hanoi and Haiphong are a means of blackmail to subdue the fighting Vietnamese people. To justify the grave crime they have committed, they even spread a wishful prediction that this blackmail would have an effect.

This is preposterous. And this proceeds from the gross miscalculation of the U.S. ruling circles about the present developments and betrays the desperation of those driven to bay.

Johnson has talked volubly about getting the Vietnamese people to pay "dear prices" by these bombings, but, on the contrary, they have landed him in a position to pay dearly himself.

The situation prevailing in Vietnam and all other parts of the world following the bombing of Hanoi indicates that, should Johnson go this way any farther, he would face an unexpected state of affairs.

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, in its statement of June 30, clarified once again the unswerving stand of the Vietnamese people in their just struggle. This stand is commanding the unanimous support of the peoples throughout the world.

The barbarous acts perpetrated by Johnson in disregard of world public opinion have made it incumbent upon the socialist countries, the independent national states of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the peace-loving people of the world to join their strength and come out more actively in support of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression.

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea clarified in its July 1 statement the position of the Korean people on rendering every form of assistance to the Vietnamese brothers including the dispatch of volunteers to cope with the new U.S. scheme for war expansion.

Victory is in store for the Vietnamese people who are standing together with the socialist countries and the world's peace-loving people. By no means can the American imperialists block this path to victory.

The criminals who persist in the foolhardy move for war escalation will certainly receive a stern punishment.

ALGERIA ADVANCES

The Algerian people proclaimed independence on July 5, 1962.

The Algerian people who had long been subjected to aggression by the French colonialists saw in an armed struggle the way of ending the humiliating history and of winning independence and freedom of the country. Through the armed struggle they added lustre to their glorious history.

The Algerian people had risen in an armed revolt against the French aggressors on more than 50 occasions before they gained independence after a seven-year-long armed struggle started on November 1, 1954 under the leadership of the Algerian National Liberation Front.

Over the past four years since their independence, the Algerian people have scored brilliant achievements in their struggle to consolidate the country's independence and build the national economy.

The imperialist-owned enterprises and land which had long been used as a means of exploitation and plunder of the Algerian people were nationalized and a series of steps have been taken for the building of a national industry.

The diligent and courageous Algerian people have achieved these successes by displaying their revolutionary mettle and by their efforts, in the struggle for building a new, prosperous Algeria.

While consolidating the achievements it has attained since independence, the Algerian Government today is pursuing an independent foreign policy holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

The Algerian people and their Government strive to strengthen friendly relations with the socialist countries and the newborn independent states in Asia and Africa, strongly condemn the imperialists for their aggressive policy toward Vietnam and other Afro-Asian countries and give active support to the people in these areas in their just struggle for national independence and freedom.

This reflects the anti-imperialist stand and determination of the Algerian people and constitutes a valuable contribution to peace and security in Asia and Africa. This arouses sympathy of the broad sections of the peace-loving people the world over who are aspiring to national liberation and social progress. The Korean people pay sincere respect to the Algerian people for their great achievements in the heroic armed struggle and rejoice over the Algerian people's brilliant successes in building a new life after independence regarding them as their own.

The relations of friendship and co-operation between the Korean and Algerian peoples continue to be cemented in the course of the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for world peace.

On the occasion of Algeria's national holiday, the Korean people, who hold dear this friendship, wish fresh victory to the Algerian people who are marching along the road of independent development under the banner of anti-imperialism.

Nat'l Day Of Somali People

The Somali people mark the sixth anniversary of their independence on July 1. Six years ago they put an end to the colonialist control after their protracted struggle and proclaimed the Republic of Somalia.

On this occasion, the people of Korea extend warm congratulations to and solidarity with the Somali people.

Since their country's independence the Somali people have made untiring efforts to defend national independence against the constant subversive acts by the imperialists and liquidate the after-effects of colonial control and construct a national economy and culture by themselves.

Having successfully fulfilled a three-year economic development plan, the Somali people are now gaining good results in carrying out the first five-year plan.

The Somali people's achievements in building a new life are reflective of their unanimous aspiration to defend the country's independence against imperialism and march along the road of independent development.

The Government and people of Somalia are striving to settle in a peaceful manner the border disputes with her neighbours, a left-over of the colonialist rule, and achieve territorial integrity in accordance with the principle of self-determination of peoples.

Adhering to the policy of non-alignment, the Somali Government and people are putting up a vigorous struggle for the complete emancipation of the African continent under the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist banner. They are working hard to thwart the splitting and subversive acts of the imperialists aimed at sowing discord and dissension between countries and realise African unity.

The people of Korea give active support to the Somali people in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for their country's prosperity and territorial integrity.

The relations of friendship are developing from day to day between the peoples of Korea and Somalia bound by the ties of the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle.

Late in 1963 a trade agreement was signed between the two countries and our country set up a trade representative in Somalia this year.

The Koreans people will always be on the side of the Somali people in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and continue to strive to develop further the relations of friendship and co-operation with the Somali people in conformity with the interests of the two countries.

SPA Delegation In UAR

(Continued from Page 1)

He went on to say:

"The U.A.R. people fully support the anti-imperialist struggle of the Korean people and their rights of realizing the country's unification by their own efforts without any outside interference. The close ties between the peoples of our two countries, though geographically far apart from each other, show that we can smash all the schemes of imperialism and world monopolism."

Visits

While in the U.A.R., our SPA delegation called on Zakaria Mohieddin, Vice-President and concurrently Premier; Hussein El Shafey, Vice-President; Anwar El Sadat, National Assembly Chairman; and Aly Sabry, General Secretary of the U.A.R. Socialist Union.

The delegation was accompanied by Korean Ambassador to the U.A.R. Ri Chan Son.

The hosts and guests had friendly talks.

Rally

The workers of the Misr Textile Mill who have friendly ties with those of the Pyongyang Textile Combine held a rally in welcome of the Korean delegation on June 28.

Addressing the rally, Aly Salha, Vice-Director of the mill, said:

"Like Arabia, Korea must be unified by the Koreans people themselves without outside interference. We demand that the American troops get out of South Korea at once."

After the rally the delegation was shown around the mill.

The delegation visited Alexandria and other localities.

Algiers, capital of Algeria — Photo by Pak Sung Ha

True Friends

The leader of the Korean delegation Kang Byung Wuk arranged a banquet in Cairo on June 29. In his speech at the banquet he declared that the Korean people will always remain a true friend of the U.A.R. people.

He expressed gratitude to the leaders of the U.A.R. for their unqualified support to the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the independent unification of the country by the Koreans themselves.

The Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he stressed, resolutely condemn the Israeli Zionists who stand opposed to the Arab people and the aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists standing behind them, actively support the U.A.R. Government and people in their struggle to defend peace and security in this area and back the Palestinian people in their fight to restore their national rights and return to their homeland.

The Government and people of the D.P.R.K., he declared, resolutely denounce the intrigue of the imperialists to cook up, under the cloak of religion, an "Islamic pact" designed to oppose the Arab nations and fan discord among them, and give support to the just struggle of the U.A.R. Government.

Anwar El Sadat, Chairman of the National Assembly of the U.A.R., also spoke at the banquet. He expressed the conviction that the visit of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly delegation to his country will greatly help towards furthering the exchange of experience and promoting mutual co-operation and understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

Month of Solidarity with Korean People

JUNE 25—JULY 27

SOVIET UNION

Representatives of public circles in Moscow, the capital of the Soviet Union, had a meeting on the opening day of the "month of solidarity with the Korean people."

Present at the meeting were M. Kholov, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and N. Tarasov, Minister of Light Industry and President of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society.

The meeting was addressed by Kuselnova, Vice-Chairman of the USSR Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity; Osipov, a leading member of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society; and other people.

The speakers at the meeting denounced the American imperialists for their obstruction of Korea's peaceful unification and the Japanese monopolies for their policy of aggression, and protested against the involvement of the puppet troops of South Korea in the Vietnam war.

MONGOLIA

There was a mass rally supporting the struggle of the Korean people for their country's unification in Ulan Bator, the capital of Mongolia, on June 28.

Addressing the rally marking the "month of solidarity with the Korean people," the Secretary of the Central Committee of the League of Revolutionary Youth of Mongolia stated that the Mongolian people had been and would continue to be on the side of the Korean brothers.

CHINA

On June 25, a mass meeting attended by people of all walks of life in Peking expressed support to the Korean people's anti-American struggle on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean war.

Participants in the meeting included Vice-Premier Chen Yi of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Lin Feng, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and President of the China-Korea Friendship Association.

Vice-Chairman Kang Yung-hao of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity addressed the meeting.

He noted that the U.S. occupation of South Korea is the root cause of the untold disasters of the people in South Korea and the obstacle to Korea's unification, and continued: "We Chinese people support the clear-cut stand on their country's unification of the Korean people who oppose the U.S. occupation of South Korea.

LAOS

On June 21, the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat issued a directive to its organizations at all levels.

The directive called upon them to organize various functions during the "month of solidarity with the Korean people" beginning on June 25 and to inspire the Laotian people to intensifying the anti-American patriotic struggle in order to express in deeds their support and solidarity with the Korean people.

N. VIETNAM

According to news reports from Hanoi there was a rally in Hanoi on June 25 on the occasion of the "month of solidarity with the Korean people."

It was attended by Political Bureau Member Truong Ching of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party.

Truong Ching made an opening speech at the meeting.

President of the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association addressed the rally.

Referring to the crushing defeat the American imperialists sustained in the Korean war, he stressed: The victory of the Korean people exploded the myth of America's "mightiness" and showed convincingly that any country, however small it may be, can defeat U.S. imperialism and any other enemy if its people are united to put up a resolute struggle.

S. VIETNAM

The Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation decided to mark throughout South Vietnam the "month of solidarity with the Korean people" as a "month of support to the Korean people in their struggle against American imperialism and for national liberation."

The programme for the month includes roundtable talks and lectures on Korea and a signature campaign in support of the Korean people.

CUBA

Last June 25, working people of Havana, the capital of Cuba, gathered at a theatre for a meeting to open the "month of solidarity with the Korean people."

The mass meeting was attended by Blas Roca, Secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

In his opening address Chairman Melba Hernandez of the Cuban Organizing Committee for the Month of Solidarity with the Korean People, demanded the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and a stop to their suppression in South Korea and bitterly condemned the aggressive "South Korea-Japan Treaty."

THE CONGO (B)

Radio **Brazzaville** arranged a special programme on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the Korean war.

The radio said: The American imperialists started the war in Korea on June 25, 1950 after the inspection of the 38th Parallel by the notorious warmonger Dulles and hurled into the Korean war altogether more than two million strong troops including those from 15 of their satellites under the UN signboard. But they were compelled to sign a truce after the loss of more than one million servicemen.

The radio stressed that no force on earth can break the united might of a people who has risen up for a righteous cause.

CAMBODIA

The Mien Hoa Journal wrote: The great victory won by the Korean people in the Korean war made a great contribution to preserving peace in Asia and the world. Their victory encouraged the fighting spirit of the oppressed peoples throughout the world and set a good example to them.

The newspaper **Sochi Vat Hol**, carried on June 24 a leading article under the headline "The Whole World Knows the Atrocities the U.S. Imperialists Have Committed in Korea."

The leader wrote that the Korean people have the task of clearing South Korea of the U.S. imperialists and achieving the unification of their country and stressed that the Cambodian people are confident of the victory of their Korean friends.

ALGERIA

A month of solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the country's unification and independence opened in Algeria.

On this occasion, mass rallies supporting the Korean people's struggle are being held and films depicting their heroic struggle are shown.

Speaking at the Second Congress of the Trade Union Federation of Algeria on June 24, Oumedianne, General Secretary of the Confederation of Working People of Algeria, called upon the toiling masses of his country to take an active part in the solidarity month functions and deepen solidarity with the fraternal Korean people.

JAPAN

On the evening of June 25, democratic political parties and public organizations in Japan called a meeting in Tokyo devoted to the strengthening of friendship and solidarity with the Korean people. It was part of the functions marking the month of solidarity with the Korean people.

The meeting unanimously adopted a letter to the Korean people and an appeal to the entire Japanese people.

BURMA

A meeting in support of the Korean people's struggle took place in Rangoon on June 25 under the joint sponsorship of the Burmese Peace Committee, the Burmese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and the Burma-Korea Friendship Association.

Addressing the meeting, U On Lwin, President of the Burma-Korea Friendship Association, paid tribute to the victory won by the Korean people in the Korean war. He strongly condemned the recent U.S.-manipulated "Seoul conference."

CHILE

The Chilean newspaper "**Ultima Hora**" carried an article on the occasion of the "month of solidarity with the Korean people."

The article pointed out that the 80,000 American servicemen stationed in South Korea to protect and back the puppet regime constitute the main obstacle to the achievement of Korea's unification on a democratic basis and in accordance with the free will of the people in both parts of Korea. (KCNA)

World Public Demand Withdrawal of U.S. Army from South Korea

Marking the 16th anniversary of June 25, the day of the unleashing of the Korean war by the U.S. imperialists, peace-loving people of the world appointed a "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People" and are organizing various functions such as mass rallies and photo exhibitions. Foreign publications carry special articles devoted to the occasion.

Speakers at rallies and articles in publications resolutely condemn the United States for its policy of colonial enslavement in South Korea and express full support to and solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for the country's independent unification by themselves, and the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea.

MEMORY OF MALIAN FRIENDS

I have dear friends whom I will never forget. Along with Malian colleagues, I worked at the construction site of a porcelain factory in Bamako for one year from December 1964 to the close of 1965. Working together we became intimate with each other like real brothers and our friendly feelings deepened.

I was moved by the devoted labour of the Malian friends to build up a new independent state. They were all eager to do their bit in the construction of an independent economy. The creative initiative and labour enthusiasm displayed by the Malian people at all construction sites were proof of what a fine job a liberated people can accomplish for the prosperity of its own country.

The peoples of Korea and Mali are always burning with the common aspiration to build a happy, new society and the spirit of mutual support and co-operation unites them closely. This is because they both had been subjected to cruel exploitation and oppression by the imperialists until their liberation from the yoke of the colonial rule.

With this common aspiration in minds, I worked together with them with all my might, overcoming difficulties with confidence. We spent days full of joy.

My Malian friends looked after me like their own family member and accorded me cordial treatment.

When I visited Yanfolila, Bougouni, Segou, and Markala, local people there welcomed me, dancing around the bonfires all the night through.

I vividly remember the ardent welcome and warm friendly sentiments they showed me at that time.

Though I am far away from them now, the memory of those joyous days I spent with them becomes more vivid as the days go by.

Observing today the fifth anniversary of the signing of an agreement on trade and payments and an agreement on cultural co-operation between our two countries, I remember with a warm feeling those Malian friends who would say "Korea is a good country" and who valued the friendship and co-operation with the Korean people.

The friendly Malian people are, like us Koreans, fighting against imperialism and endeavouring for the prosperity of their country and their happiness.

We will always co-operate and march shoulder to shoulder with each other.

Our friendship will become closer and our relations of co-operation will further develop.

Ri Gwang Jo

The author during his stay in Mali

KOREAN WAR AND UNITED STATES

(Continued from our previous issue)

During the Korean war the fighters of the Korean People's Army fought the enemy to the last drop of their blood in defence of every height of the country.

Photo: People's Army men dealing a crushing blow to the American aggressors

3. How Did the United States Conduct the Korean War?

BAFFLED "BLESSING"

"The Korean war was a blessing. There had to be a Korea, either here or somewhere else in the world." These words of American General Van Fleet were cited by "The New York Times" on January 19, 1952.

The United States had long prepared for the war for "a blessing" at a cost of a huge sum of dollars.

The Pentagon was full of self-confidence when it started the Korean war. Syngman Rhee and his clique boasted: "We can lick the North Koreans in a matter of days." MacArthur confirmed that the "police action" would last a few months at most. "New York Times" correspondent Walter H. Sullivan said on June 27, 1950, two days after the United States started the Korean war: "The weapons used by the North Korean troops have been a wide assortment, even including some World War I rifles." The same newspaper reported on July 30: "The North Koreans were so short of men that some had had only four days' training."

Thus, the American imperialists were confident in the superiority of their armaments over the North Korean troops' and boasted that they had been well prepared for the war of aggression. In the words of American writer I. F. Stone, "Ridgway sneered at the inferiority of North Korea's weapons."

But the war was more than they had reckoned with.

In less than a week following the counterattack by the Korean People's Army the extensively-equipped puppet army of South Korea which had invaded the area north of the 38th Parallel fell to pieces. Sydney Smith, AP correspondent, quoted an American general as deploring: "We are all alone; the South Korean army no longer has any troops."

Hereupon, the Pentagon began directly interfering in the Korean war. America's picked divisions in Japan which, fully combat-ready, had waited for their call-up, started taking a direct part in the Korean war.

Even with the direct involvement of the U.S. troops in the Korean war the Pentagon could not turn the war situation. The U.S. 24th division, known as a crack division, was completely melted in the Taejon area and its commander Dean was captured alive by the Korean People's Army.

In August, less than two months after they provoked the aggressive war in Korea, the American troops were pinned up in a small area at the southeastern tip of the peninsula.

To turn the scale, the United States rushed the Pacific Fleet as well as the Mediterranean Fleet and hurled in its huge ground, naval and air forces, and the troops of 15 of its satellites including Britain, Australia, Canada, Thailand, the Philippines, Turkey and the Republic of South Africa.

"The total military force" on the Korean front and around Korea "was greater than the one Eisenhower deployed for the Normandy invasion," according to Hershel D. Meyer's "The Last Illusion."

In mid-September 1950 the American troops landed at Inchon near Seoul. MacArthur, then commander-in-chief of the interventionist armies, predicted the pre-Christmas occupation of all of Korea. But a different reception—a bigger reverse—awaited them.

Around the end of 1950 the Korean People's Army switched again to offensives, dealing crushing blows at the American aggressors.

MacArthur's "Christmas offensives" were frustrated completely and the U.S. troops were driven back to the south of the 38th Parallel. The U.S. military debacle grew bigger and bigger.

In the Korean war the United States, even according to its own estimates, suffered a loss of 50 billion dollars, and the loss of manpower and war materials exceeded half the figure for the whole course of the Second World War.

In one year more than 598,000 men were put out of action.

This caused a big row within the American ruling quarters.

Eloquent proof of this is the dismissal of MacArthur and the defeat of Truman in the November 1952 presidential elections.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF DEFEAT

"The New York Herald Tribune" called the setbacks between late 1950 and early 1951 as the "biggest defeat in the history of the American Army."

The English "Economist" satirized at their stunning defeat: "Both Asia and Europe will not forget the sight when the well-armed and technically-equipped armies of the powers (the U.S. and Britain) having the command of the air and sea were routed."

Ex-President Herbert Hoover severely criticized the U.S. Government for the crushing defeat of the American forces, lamenting that there was no means to turn the setback in the Korean war into a victory.

Lippmann wrote in the January 29 1951 issue of "The New York Herald Tribune": "Mr. Truman and Mr. Acheson have lost control of the war and its strategy... We are on the verge of being swept into panic... Our people feel it intolerable that American soldiers should be suffering in a war which can no longer be won."

"The New York Journal and American" deplored: The Korean war is not a war which we can win though we hurl in almost all our regular army and marine corps.

This is why James Samuel Stevens described Korea as a "death trap" for the American forces and General Albert C. Wedemeyer as a "bottomless pit."

AMERICANS OUTDID HITLERITES IN THEIR SAVAGERY

One cannot summarize the way the U.S. aggressors conducted the Korean war without mentioning their unprecedented atrocities committed against the Korean people. atrocities perpetrated in violation of the most elementary norms of international law and without the slightest qualm of conscience.

According to the U.S. publications, the U.S. troops killed three million Koreans from 1950 to 1953.

"Life" correspondent John Osborne wrote on August 25, 1950: "They (American and Syngman Rhee puppet armies) murder civilians simply to get them out of the way, or avoid trouble of searching and cross-examining them. And they extort information by means so brutal that they cannot be described."

On November 25, 1950, Reuters correspondent Alex Valentine cabled from Seoul: "The people were taken to an open field near their homes and ordered to kneel. Volley after volley rang out. After each burst of firing the screams of the wounded and frightened grew louder. The leader admitted ordering the massacre because he was certain that all the adults were Communist agents. The children, he said, had been included because their parents were Communists and, therefore, when they grew up, they too would be Communists."

More cruel American atrocities than this are too many to cite.

The mass slaughter conducted by the Hitlerites in World War II gave a great shock to the people of the whole world. The crimes committed by the American soldiers in Korea, however, surpass by far the Hitlerites' crimes.

The U.S. aggressors had many of Oswiecims and Maidaneks in their occupied areas during the war and a great number of data exposing the American atrocities have already been made public.

We do not go into details of them here.

CHOLERA GENERAL

"Cholera general"—this is a nickname fair world public opinion gave to Ridgway who replaced MacArthur as the U.N. Forces Supreme Commander.

American troops carried on bacteriological war in Korea on an extensive scale. "The primary aim" was "to set up a cholera, yellow fever and typhus contamination belt in North Korea."

As for the scale and the real aim of germ warfare American troops carried out in Korea, they were made public through the investigation records of authoritative international organizations and through testimonies by captured American officers who had taken part in the germ warfare.

The Pentagon itself acknowledged this indirectly.

Impressive in this connection are the words of General MacAulife on October 31, 1951: "Bacteriological warfare represents an ideal diversionary weapon because it can be used unnoticed. We can give the impression that death or illness arises from natural causes," and an article carried in "Newsweek" on April 9, 1951: "Look for news of the secret mission of a navy epidemic control laboratory ship to Wonsan harbour on the East Coast of North Korea, where the navy has maintained a lengthy siege..."

The American imperialists perpetrated all these criminal acts usurping the U.N. flag.

(To be continued)

Ri Hyon Ik

Panic-stricken G.Is on the Korean front

S.Korean Drillmasters In Rhodesia

According to a June 27 AFP dispatch, South Korean drillmasters "are training white guerrillas" in Rhodesia.

As is already known, Pak Jung Hi and his clique praised as a "humanitarian action" the U.S. and Belgian imperialists' armed intervention in Stanleyville in November 1964 which was aimed to strangle the liberation struggle of the Congolese (L) people. They supported the "unilateral declaration of independence" by the racialist Smith clique late last year.

This dispatch of drillmasters shows that Pak Jung Hi and his clique have become a supplier of cheap mercenaries to U.S. imperialism for its war of aggression in Vietnam as well as to the imperialists for the armed suppression of the African people.

Ready to Deliver Body of Deceased S. Korean Politician

The Central Committee of the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society expressed on June 29 its readiness to hand over the body of the late Mr. Kim Hyo Sok, a former politician from South Korea, to the bereaved family of the deceased in South Korea without any intervention by a third party. This is contained in a letter of the said Red Cross Society in answer to a communication dated May 16 from the International Committee of Red Cross (CICR).

The late Mr. Kim Hyo Sok was once the home minister of the puppet government and a member of the national assembly of South Korea.

He came over to North Korea in 1950 after the outbreak of the Korean war, and from then on he worked as an Executive Member of the Consultative Council of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Unification. He died of cancer of the stomach last spring.

Stressing that no political interference should be allowed with regard to the question of handing over the body of the deceased, the Central Committee of the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society made it clear that the door is wide open for the bereaved family to come and take the body of the deceased.

Follows the full text of the letter sent by the Central Committee of the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society to the International Committee of Red Cross (CICR):

We have received your letter dated May 16 concerning the question of delivering the body of the late Mr. Kim Hyo Sok.

We cannot understand why such a purely humanitarian question as handing over the body of a compatriot must be settled through a third party, instead of being handled directly by the fellow countrymen living in the same land.

Only those who are afraid of the contacts and mutual visits between the North and the South and are not concerned about the wishes of the bereaved family of the deceased are trying to complicate matters in solving such a purely humanitarian question.

We consider that no political interference should be allowed in disposing of the body of the deceased and that the wishes of the bereaved family should be realized without delay in a most reasonable way and only on humanitarian principles.

We are, therefore, of the opinion that the question of handing over the body of the late Mr. Kim Hyo Sok should be settled at an early date through direct consultations between the parties concerned without any intervention by a third party so as to realize the desire of the bereaved family as early as possible. We wish to remind you once again that the door is wide open for the body of the deceased to be delivered at any time.

Turkish Troops To Evacuate From S. Korea

A "farewell ceremony" for the evacuating Turkish troops in South Korea was held on July 1, it is reported from Seoul. The Turkish troops are reportedly scheduled to leave South Korea on July 7.

On May 23, the Turkish Government informed the "Commander of the U.N. forces" in South Korea that it would evacuate its troops from South Korea on the ground that the "South Korean army has grown to such an extent as to take upon itself its own defence while sending its units to South Vietnam."

The "U.N. Command" and South Korean puppet authorities asked the Turkish Government to reconsider its plan, saying that the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from South Korea would forfeit the "international significance of the U.N. forces in South Korea."

The Turkish Government, however, refused to call off its plan. When the Turkish troops are evacuated, Thai troops will be the only foreign forces remaining in South Korea except the U.S. army.

U.S.-HIRED WORKERS IN S. KOREA GO ON STRIKE

The strike of over 4,000 U.S.-hired workers in South Korea entered the second day on July 2.

These workers, who decided to go on strike for an indefinite period on June 28, are employed as guards and for the handling of war supplies at U.S. army organs in Seoul, Inchon, Bupyong, and Munsan districts.

The striking workers strongly protest against lower pay and frequent dismissals by the U.S. army authorities in contravention of the contract.

This is part of the intensifying struggle of the U.S.-employed workers in South Korea against the national discrimination and for the right to live.

Reports from South Korea said that on July 2 the Yankee soldiers in the area of Sokcho in Kangwon Province of South Korea fired at seven of the striking workers and inflicted wounds upon them.

Indignant at this brutality of the Yankees, the striking workers are intensifying the struggle for winning their demands.

Hong Sung Hak

THOUGHTS ON MY BROTHER IN SEOUL

Hong Sung Hak

"I won't hesitate to do anything, even cut out pieces of my flesh and sell them, if need be, for you to get musical education." These words of my elder brother's still ring in my ears. It seems as if this had happened only yesterday. But it is already 16 years since I parted with him. I have a great yearning to see my mother who, I reckon, is now approaching 80. My niece, who was only five when I was leaving, must be in the marriageable age by now. And my elder brother must be almost 50.

As for myself, I got married after I came over to North Korea and am now the father of four children. I'm a musician which my elder brother had so earnestly wanted to make of me.

I reflect upon many things when I speak of the musical pursuits. I am now a conductor at the symphony orchestra attached to the Korean Feature Film Studio. When I was in South Korea, my elder brother did everything he could for me to get musical education which he, too, had wished to receive, but proved to be beyond his reach. To offer me an opportunity of learning music was something beyond the means of my elder brother who, an employee at a tobacco factory, was living in a shabby tenement. Yet he gave me what assistance he could and thanks to it I learned the ABC of music.

Such a trifle knowledge, it turned out in South Korea, was worse than ignorance for me, for it bred mental pain and caused disillusion.

In those days when I did not have even any fixed residence after the disorganization of the Goryo Symphony Orchestra where I had been employed for the first time in Seoul, my elder brother lamented that in South Korea people like me could hardly give scope to their musical talents.

Now enjoying a happy life, my thought recurs to those miserable days in South Korea.

I've found the path I should follow since I came over to North Korea. My life is really worthwhile here in the North—worthwhile because I am a people's musician creating musical works for the people.

The Government offered me an opportunity to get education and then provided me with every condition for devoting myself to music.

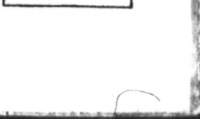
I improved conductorship steadily and directed the musical pieces for operas "Embroidered Shoes" and "Story of a Cowherd and Weaving Girl." I conducted a performance at the fifth World Festival of Youth and Students.

The Government spares nothing for us musicians to broaden our ken. If I were in South Korea things might be quite different with me.

The theme musical settings for feature films "On the Railroad," "Postman" and "Snow-Covered Ridge," presented under my direction, have met with public approval for their national flavour. How happy my mother and elder brother would feel if they could listen to them! And what a pity it is that they are denied a chance of enjoying them!

Who is keeping Korea split? It is the United States. The day is sure to come when the barriers between North and South will be torn down and the country unified.

I am doing my best in order to hasten the arrival of the day of reunion of the dear ones now living apart in the two parts of this country, the day when a grand orchestral music will echo throughout our unified land.



RUSK'S INSPECTION OF MILITARY BLOCS

Lately Canberra was the scene of the so-called "annual ministerial council meetings" of Seato and Anzus, those two U.S.-controlled military blocs in the Southeast Asian and Pacific regions.

U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk performed the leading role at these two meetings.

Rusk is reported to go to Tokyo as soon as he finishes his business in Canberra, to participate in the "Japan-U.S. ministerial conference," a product of another military bloc—the "Japan-U.S. Security Pact."

Rusk's itinerary does not end in Tokyo.

It has been announced that he will fly to Seoul to discuss with Pak Jung Hi matters concerning the future management of the "Asian and Pacific Council" which is the embryo of another military alliance, the frame of which has already been formed.

Rusk is literally shuttling from place to place. And his main object is, as is easily observable, to make a general inspection of the U.S.-directed military blocs, bilateral and multilateral, in Asia and Oceania and press them to cater to the U.S. needs in the war of aggression in Vietnam.

The recent Seato and Anzus meetings were for recital of the support to America's war policy and efforts in the Vietnam war.

At a press conference, Rusk ranted that Seato was a vivacious and vigorous alliance and Anzus was a most powerful pact.

This, however, is an idiotic self-complacence and self-consolation.

Seato's crisis and incompetence are a publicly recognized fact. Everybody knows well that the cause of this crisis lies not in the attitude of Thailand, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand. The question lies, it is generally known, in the further worsening of dissensions between those who are widely known to be living on the Wall Street's handouts and the United States on the one hand and those countries which had been regarded as rather important U.S. allies on the other. This is also clear to all.

Such a state of internal disintegration is getting worse. This was saliently revealed at the recent meeting.

France which had sent only an observer to the recent meeting even refused to sign the communique. Pakistan also refused to keep in step with the U.S. line of aggression. At the meeting France maintained a strict silence and Pakistan also held fast to the stand of opposing the military action against Vietnam and even Britain, an active collaborator of the United States in the war of aggression in Vietnam, only voiced moral support to the Vietnam war for fear of public opinion, said a UPI dispatch.

Washington seems to have tried to use Rusk's recent tour of Asia as an opportunity to flaunt that its position has been made secure by a network of military alliances. This, however, is nothing but a fantastic dream.

There are a few military alliances. Member states of them, however, are one and the same.

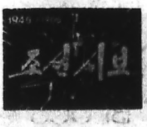
Even the newly formed Asian and Pacific Council which is said to be comprehensive merely serves as an instance of U.S. isolation in connection with its policy of aggression in Asia.

It proves, first, the isolation of the United States from many Asian countries and second, its isolation from its allies outside this area.

The isolated United States is now bent on strengthening its unity with the handful of its lackeys who are repudiated both at home and abroad.

This course of events steps up its isolation from the whole Asia and the whole world. This, at the same time, is a course of accelerating the final bankruptcy of the U.S. policy of aggression in Vietnam, in the Far East and in Asia.

Ri Un Uk



KOREAN DOCUMENTARY FILM STUDIO

The Korean Documentary Film Studio marked its 20th birthday on July 1.

On the evening of that day many representatives of public circles and workers in the capital met at the Moranbong Theatre in Pyongyang to celebrate the anniversary.

20 Years Ago

On July 1, 1946 the cinema theatres in the capital of Pyongyang simultaneously put on their screens a full-length documentary "Our Construction." It was the first film produced in North Korea after her liberation.

The film, giving a vivid picture of our people striving to honour the first anniversary of their country's liberation with great feats of labour in the construction of a democratic country, brought a great joy to the cinema-goers.

FROM TOP: (1) A still from documentary "GANEFO." (2) A still from documentary "Fighting Vietnam." (3) D.P.R. people welcoming President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly. A still from documentary "On the Path of Friendship." (4) A still from documentary "On the Path of Friendship" about the visit to Asian and African countries by President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.

That day the Korean Documentary Studio made a start as recorder of history and as a friend of the people.

From the outset, however, there were many difficulties for it to overcome.

The studio was staffed with only six personnel and was equipped with a portable motion picture camera. That is to say, it had to start everything from scratch in every sense of the word.

Epochal changes and the vigorous labour of the people for democratic construction in the early post-liberation days gave strength to the documentary producers.

The first documentary was followed by documentaries "Land to the Tillers" depicting the land reform and "Democratic Elections" presenting the establishment of the people's government.

Twenty years have gone since its birth.

Racing against Time

In the period the studio has made rapid progress, racing against time.

The studio has undergone a radical change.

The studio now is staffed with more than 600 personnel, produces each year more than 200 various documentaries including short-, medium- and full-length as well as serial films entitled "Korean News," "News of Korean Young Pioneers," "World News," and others.

The studio is furnished with latest equipment.

On the occasion of its 20th anniversary it moved into a new building constructed by the State on a hill in the heart of the capital.

The production system is so established as to ensure mobility and time in the production of films with stress laid on creative work.

The studio has shooting teams in the provincial capitals.

The department of films for foreigners conducts exchange of information with foreign countries and makes the "World News" regularly. The department also dubs Korean documentaries in English, French and Spanish for foreigners.

Themes and Genres

Since its foundation the Documentary Film Studio produced about 1,800 films. In recent years the studio has witnessed an efflorescence in its creative work.

More than a half of its productions have been technicolour films.

Themes of its documentaries cover a wide range. They deal with the domestic life in all spheres of politics, economy and culture.

The Korean documentaries are diverse in themes as well as in genre.

Typical of this is the technicolour film "Long Live the Banner of the Republic," giving an epic picture of our socialist construction. It deals with the celebration in honour of the 15th anniversary of our Republic.

In recent years the studio has made movies of the visits to foreign countries by the Party and government leaders and of international events.

"On the Path of Friendship" depicting the tour of Asian and African countries by President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and many other diverse-length documentaries on international conferences, world festivals and international athletic meets and games contribute to giving our people a better understanding of the countries concerned and to promoting friendship with them.

The technicolour film "Fighting Vietnam," shot last year by our cameramen Sin Yun Song and Bak Sang Bok in Vietnam with the help of their colleagues there, has given our people a vivid picture of fighting Vietnam and played a big role in increasing our support to that country.

Ji Ryong Cha

Producer Hong Pil Son, Merited Artist

Cameraman Hong Il Son Merited Artist

GREETINGS To Cuban Athletes

The Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee sent on June 30 a telegram to the Cuban National Association of Sports, Physical Culture and Rest, congratulating the Cuban athletes on their good results in the tenth sports games among the countries of the central American and Caribbean region.

All Farmers See Films

Byokdong County in North Pyong-an Province is one of the most out-of-the-way counties in Korea. But the farming population of the county see film two or three times a month regularly thanks to the efforts of the functionaries of the County House of Culture.

For the film show by its mobile cinema team the House of Culture has appointed more than 70 places with the village as a unit after investigating the distribution of the farming population in the county.

They send to farm villages mainly those films which meet the tastes of the peasants.

Recently-shown feature film "Land" and scientific-technical film "A Key to Rich Harvest" proved helpful to the peasants in their farming.

Members of the mobile cinema team also congratulate model farmers on their success using slides and arrange meetings for the review of the films already shown and thus enliven them in their work and life.

Korean Football Team Arrives in London

The Korean football team arrived in London on June 30 by plane to take part in the eighth World Cup finals.

The team led by Kim Gi Su, Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, was met at the airfield by Bowers, Vice-President of the British Football Association, and officials of the organizing committee of the championships.

Diplomats of socialist countries in London were also present there.

(KCNA)

Halfbacks of Korea's World Cup squad

Our Halfbacks—"Three Brothers"

Cho Gu

Two halfbacks of the Korean national team entering for the Jules Rimet Cup tournament, Pak Sung Jin and Im Song Hwi, are favourites with the football fans.

"Twins"

These two halfbacks have earned the nickname of "twins." You may wonder what has led the forwards to give them this byname, because their looks bear no resemblance which one is sure to find in other twins. Pak Sung Jin, 22, is roundfaced and 21-year-old Im Song Hwi has a slender face and is taller than the former.

What common features, then, do they have, these two halfbacks belonging to different clubs?

They took up football simultaneously and both of them were placed at the same position, halfback, five years ago. Another coincidence of time is that they were picked to play for Korea's national team two years ago and since then they have been its halfbacks. Both of them played in the World Cup qualification matches with the Aussies. Another point these two chaps have in common is that they are both not-yet weds. Has this sameness and likeness earned them the nickname of "twins"? There is little likelihood of it having done so. They have many points about them that show they are not alike. Im Song Hwi uses his right leg better and played in 12 international matches, whereas Pak Sung Jin with 23 appearances in the matches with foreign teams uses his left leg better. Pak Sung Jin has a total of 112 goals to his credit, while Im Song Hwi has only 59.

Where, then, has their nickname come from? Most likely from the fact that both of them have won the favour of the forwards. And, in this respect, no one is better than the other.

The forwards can put up fine performances when they have reliable halfbacks behind them. Halfbacks are, as it were, their supporters.

What support, one may question, do our forwards receive from the "twins"?

Pak Sung Jin is No. 9 and Im Song Hwi, No. 6. But this doesn't matter. What matters is their understanding of the forwards' situation. They are always quick to grasp the intention of the forwards and nimbly feed the ball to them. They have quick wits of judging the situation and timely creating a good chance for the forwards to shoot the ball into the net. You can see what role they play in the match when you remember the fact that the Korean eleven owed to them five of the nine goals they scored in the World Cup qualification matches with the Australians.

They feed the ball to the forwards both by accurate short passing and by deft long passing. It is safe to call them the organizer of our team's fast breakthroughs.

These halfbacks, while standing foursquare behind the forwards giving them every support needed, often come out in the attacking line and score goals. Credit for the two goals of the Korean team at the first leg with the Bucharest eleven went to them.

Their kick is powerful and merciless and is likened to a shot from a direct-firing gun.

They are favourites with the fullbacks as well. They know how to secure hold in the central zone and blunt the spearhead of the rival forwards' thrust, thereby enabling the fullbacks to meet onslaught in good trim.

"Three Brothers"

The two halfbacks are reinforced by Kim Yong Gil from the Rodongja club, a player who has been their formidable rival in interclub matches at home. The World Cup finals have brought the three together in one and the same family. And with this reinforcement, a desire of the "twins" has come true. Now with a new halfback in its membership, Korea's World Cup squad boasts of "three brothers."

Cho Gu

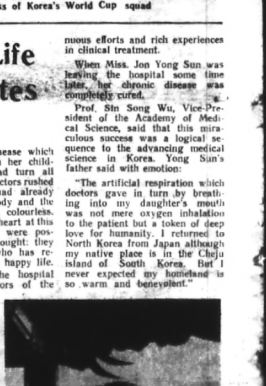
A Girl Returns to Life After Fifteen Minutes Interval

The medical personnel of the Korean Red Cross Hospital in Pyongyang saved a girl whose heart stopped beating for more than fifteen minutes and who lost her breath three times a day.

On May 5, 22-year-old girl Jon Yong Sun, a returnee from Japan, lost her breath the moment she reached the hospital in a critical condition. The disease which she had suffered from her childhood had taken a bad turn all of a sudden. When doctors rushed to her, cyanosis had already spread all over the body and the eyes were wide open, colourless. But they did not lose heart at this clinical finding. They were possessed by only one thought: they must save the girl who has returned home to lead a happy life.

Vice-Directors of the hospital and experienced doctors of the internal, external, blood transfusion and pharmaceutical departments came to her rescue. Artificial respiration, blood transfusion and all other methods were tried.

Ten minutes passed. But her heart did not respond. Determined to save her at any cost, the doctors continued to work till they wrought a miracle. Fifteen minutes later, the heart started to function thanks to their strenuous efforts and rich experiences in clinical treatment.



Jon Yong Sun

When Miss. Jon Yong Sun was leaving the hospital some time later, her chronic disease was completely cured.

Prof. Sin Song Wu, Vice-President of the Academy of Medical Science, said that this miraculous success was a logical sequence to the advancing medical science in Korea. Yong Sun's father said with emotion:

"The artificial respiration which doctors gave in turn by breathing into my daughter's mouth was not mere oxygen inhalation to the patient but a token of deep love for humanity. I returned to North Korea from Japan although my native place is in the Cheju island of South Korea. But I never expected my homeland is so warm and benevolent."

Korean Judo Wrestlers in Prague

At the Int'l Students' Judo Cham'ships

The 1966 International Students' Judo Championships held in Prague on June 24, closed on June 26.

As was already reported in our previous issue, Korean *judo* wrestlers Jo Won Rak and Jo Yang Su carried off first and second places in the 63 kg. class event. This was followed by good performances in the team event on June 26.

Our *judo* wrestlers won the preliminary contest 5:0, thus qualifying to play in the semi-finals.

They were placed third in the team event.

Meanwhile, Kim An Hong of our country was placed third in the 80 kg. class individual event on June 24 and carried off a bronze medal.

This stamp symbolizes militant friendship and solidarity among the Asian, African and Latin American peoples. The slogan on the stamp reads: "Militant Friendship and Solidarity."

The D.P.R.K. Ministry of Communications issued this stamp in honour of the first Asian, African and Latin-American People's Solidarity Conference held in Havana in January this year.

KOREAN Stamps

The conference designated as a "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People" the period from June 25 when the U.S. started the war of aggression in Korea to July 27 when the fire ceased. Various functions are now being held to mark the solidarity month.

Colour scheme—red, black, light green, light yellow and yellowish grey. Offset. Size—23×38 mm. Perf. 11. Denomination—10 *jon*.

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